

Date of most recent action: October 6, 2010

**Convention Providing for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy
(Kellogg-Briand Pact)**

Done: Paris, August 27, 1928

Opened for signature: August 27,

1928 Entry into force: July 24, 1929

Note: For signatories: by ratifications deposited in Washington “as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited.” For other powers: by adherence, effective immediately upon deposit (Art. III).

Legend: (no mark) = ratification; **d**= succession; **h** = adherence; **w** = withdrawal or equivalent action

Afghanistan		November 30, 1928	h	November 30, 1928	
Albania		February 12, 1929	h	February 12, 1929	
Antigua and Barbuda		November 16, 1988	d	November 16, 1988	
Australia	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Austria		December 31, 1928	h	December 31, 1928	
Barbados		November 8, 1971	d	November 8, 1971	
Belgium	August 27, 1928	March 27, 1929		March 27, 1929	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		August 15, 1994	d	August 15, 1994	
Brazil		May 10, 1934	h	May 10, 1934	
Bulgaria		July 22, 1929	h	July 22, 1929	
Canada	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Chile		August 12, 1929	h	August 12, 1929	
China, People's Rep. of		May 8, 1929	h	May 8, 1929	

Colombia		May 28, 1931	h	May 28, 1931	
Costa Rica		October 1, 1929	h	October 1, 1929	
Croatia		May 18, 1994	d	May 18, 1994	
Cuba		March 13, 1929	h	March 13, 1929	
Czech Republic		January 1, 1993	d	January 1, 1993	¹
Denmark		March 23, 1929	h	March 23, 1929	
Dominica		July 18, 1988	d	July 18, 1988	

Participant Signature
Consent to be bound EIF
date Notes

Dominican Republic		December 12, 1929	h	December 12, 1929	
Ecuador		February 24, 1932	h	February 24, 1932	
Egypt		May 9, 1929	h	May 9, 1929	
Estonia		April 26, 1929	h	April 26, 1929	
Ethiopia		November 28, 1928	h	November 28, 1928	
Fiji		May 21, 1973	d	May 21, 1973	
Finland		July 24, 1929	h	July 24, 1929	
France	August 27, 1928	April 22, 1929		April 22, 1929	
Germany	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Greece		August 3, 1929	h	August 3, 1929	
Guatemala		July 16, 1929	h	July 16, 1929	
Haiti		March 10, 1930	h	March 10, 1930	
Honduras		August 5, 1929	h	August 5, 1929	
Hungary		July 22, 1929	h	July 22, 1929	
Iceland		June 10, 1929	h	June 10, 1929	
India	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	

Iran		July 25, 1929	h	July 25, 1929	
Iraq		March 23, 1932	h	March 23, 1932	
Ireland	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Italy	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Japan	August 27, 1928	July 24, 1929		July 24, 1929	
Liberia		February 23, 1929	h	February 23, 1929	
Lithuania		April 5, 1929	h	April 5, 1929	
Luxembourg		August 24, 1929	h	August 24, 1929	
Mexico		November 26, 1929	h	November 26, 1929	
Netherlands		July 12, 1929		July 12, 1929	2
New Zealand	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Nicaragua		May 13, 1929	h	May 13, 1929	
Norway		March 26, 1929	h	March 26, 1929	
Panama		February 25, 1929	h	February 25, 1929	
Paraguay		December 4, 1929	h	December 4, 1929	
Peru		July 23, 1929	h	July 23, 1929	
Poland	August 27, 1928	March 25, 1929		March 25, 1929	
Portugal		March 1, 1929	h	March 1, 1929	
Romania		March 21, 1929	h	March 21, 1929	
Russian Federation		September 27, 1928	h	September 27, 1928	
Saudi Arabia		February 24, 1932	h	February 24, 1932	
Slovenia		August 20, 1992	d	August 20, 1992	
South Africa	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Spain		March 7, 1929	h	March 7, 1929	
Sweden		April 12, 1929	h	April 12, 1929	
Switzerland		December 2, 1929	h	December 2, 1929	

Participant

**Signature
EIF date**

**Consent to be bound
Notes**

Participant	Signature	Consent to be bound	EIF	date	Notes
Turkiye		July 8, 1929	h	July 8, 1929	
United Kingdom	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
United States	August 27, 1928	March 2, 1929		March 2, 1929	
Venezuela		October 24, 1929	h	October 24, 1929	

¹ Czechoslovakia signed the Treaty on August 28, 1928 and deposited an instrument of ratification on March 2, 1929. On December 31, 1992, at midnight, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and was succeeded by two separate and independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. The Czech Republic deposited its notification of succession on January 1, 1993.

² The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated January 9, 1986, which reads as follows:

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department’s attention for the following with respect to the Department’s capacity of depositary of [the Kellogg-Briand Pact].

“Effective January 1, 1986 the island of Aruba – formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles – obtained internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consequently the Kingdom of The Netherlands as of January 1, 1986 consists of three countries, to wit: the Netherlands proper, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

“Since the abovementioned event concerns only a change in internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such, under international law, will remain the subject with which treaties are concluded, the aforementioned change will have no consequences in international law with regard to treaties concluded by the Kingdom, the application of which (treaties) were extended to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba.

“These treaties, thus, will remain applicable for Aruba in its new status as autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands effective January 1, 1986.

“Consequently the [Kellogg-Briand Pact] to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party, and which [has] been extended to the Netherlands Antilles will as of January 1, 1986 apply to all three countries of the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

“The Embassy would appreciate if the other Parties concerned would be notified of the above.

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration.”

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10

October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which

agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”